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PRECAUTION TAKEN AGAINST SPANISH 'FLU

A Number of Cases Reported at McGill.

MEDICAL FACULTY CLOSED.

Meeting of Corporation To-morrow to Decide Whether College Will Close.

The spread of the dread influenza throughout the city has reached such alarming proportions that unless something is immediately done to check its progress a very serious situation must inevitably be created. Yesterday afternoon the city commissioners took drastic steps in the direction of preventing unnecessary congregations and to this end all theatres and schools have been declared closed.

Within the university the disease has unfortunately gained considerable headway. At a late hour last night investigation revealed the fact that there are at least 28 cases in the various institutions connected with the university while some four cases were reported to be in the Royal Victoria Hospital. These cases are distributed as follows: In Strathcona Hall only two cases were reported although no definite information could be obtained. The Wesleyan Theological College reports six cases among its students while there are two other cases in the building. According to a late report there are eighteen cases in the Royal Victoria College. Although these appear to be very slight attacks and have in no case proved sufficiently serious to occasion alarm.

Lectures were suspended for an indefinite period in the Faculty of Medicine and many medical students are leaving the city until the epidemic blows over. All clinics and hospital attendance are prohibited and many of the senior men serving in the capacity of house doctors in the hospitals at the time of the outbreak are in quarantine.

A committee of investigation has been formed, composed of a number of members of the Medical Faculty under the chairmanship of Col. Birkett. This committee is investigating conditions in the various institutions connected with McGill and will present a report at a meeting of the University Corporation to be held to-morrow afternoon.

Y.W.C.A. PLAN BIBLE STUDY FOR TERM

Enthusiastic Cabinet Plans Program of Vital Interest.

GREAT INTEREST SHOWN.

Special Registration Day for Enrolment of Bible Study Groups.

Saturday was bleak and cold; but the weather, perverse and dismal as it was, had no effect upon the spirits of the fifteen girls who, gathered about a table in the Y.W.C.A. to discuss plans for making the Y.W.C.A. programme for the student session of 1918-19 so worthwhile that it would command the interest of each and every girl in the Undergraduate body. Miss Hammill, who is the National Student Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in Canada, and who reserves a corner of her heart for care of and prayer for just McGill, as well as a page in her notebook for the immediate problems directly concerned with the welfare of our association, was radiating cheer and good-will. Miss Jessie Paterson-Smith, who has very happily consented to be president of the Y.W.C.A., was filled with enthusiasm concerning those things which would make our society a thoroughly alive and wide-awake institution at McGill. The remaining members of the cabinet caught a little of the contagion of enthusiasm, and for about three hours discussion as to the way in which to make the Y.W.C.A. of vital importance in the life of the undergraduates was carried on with animation and interest.

Social Problems for Programme. It was suggested that the programme for the general meetings during the year follow two lines of interest. The first half of the year will be devoted to enlarging our knowledge of the social problems in the community. (Continued on page 2).

OFF TO SIBERIA.



Capt. O. L. Sise, Regimental Officer, with the Siberian Force.

UNIVERSITY SPORTS ARE NEAR AT HAND

The Annual Field Sports Promise Keen Competition.

With the annual sports day near at hand, new material is showing itself among the Freshmen which looks good for at least two records being shattered. Rowland Kennedy of local track fame is out after a new record for the Running High and Broad jumps. This former high school star has already beaten the University records in former meets in which he has participated. It will be a great beginning for "Ken" to hang up two new records in his Freshman year. Gaboury is a popular favourite for the winning the highest number of points. Among the sprinters John Gallery, of last year's Senior Hockey Team, is expected to turn out and thereby insure the followers of some good sprinting. Gallery could also make some of the present records look shaky and no doubt will do his part to make the Annual meet a success. Davis, the quarter and half miler is already rounding into shape and is sure to run his usual good race. Leavitt, last year's distance man is preparing to earn his M and should show good form. He will have keen competition, however, in Ed. Crawford and another Science Soph. both of whom are training faithfully.

It is hoped that some of the weight throwers and shot putters will be out soon. Jack Macdonald reports good progress in throwing the discus. Remember that the dressing room is open every day from 4 to 6, and it is now time to be training in earnest for the Annual events on Friday the 18th. The Freshman Sophomore Sports on this Saturday next are doubtful, due to the influenza epidemic which is spreading so rapidly, but further notice, will appear.

CHICAGO AND GERMAN

Books containing German propaganda, whether in German or English, have been eliminated from the shelves of the Chicago Public Library. About 400 volumes have been removed, according to the librarian. There has also been a falling off in the reading of German language books, it was stated. This partially due, the librarian said, to the fact that no new books have been added since 1914. Books printed in German which do not contain propaganda have not been eliminated.

WHAT'S ON

To-Day.

- 1.00 p.m.—Meeting of R.V.C. Athletic Association in Common Room.
 - 4.00 p.m.—Freshmen-Sophomore Track practice at Stadium.
 - 4.00 p.m.—Meeting of Arts '20 in Smoking Room of Arts Building.
 - 4.30 p.m.—Football practice at Stadium.
 - 5.00 p.m.—Meeting of Science '20, in Room 37 of Engineering Building.
- Coming.
- Oct. 9th.—12 Noon—Meeting of Arts Undergraduate Society.
 - Oct. 9th.—After History Lecture, Meeting of R.V.C. '22.
 - Oct. 9th.—1 p.m.—Meeting of R.V.C. '20, in Common Room.
 - Oct. 10th.—Meeting of Annual Board, 7.30 p.m.
 - Oct. 12th.—Ottawa vs. McGill, football at Ottawa.
 - Oct. 12th.—Inter-class sports.
 - Oct. 18th.—University sports.
 - Oct. 19th.—R.M.C. vs. McGill, football, 2.30 p.m.
 - Oct. 26th.—Ottawa vs. McGill Rugby, at McGill.

SOCIAL STUDY BUREAU TO BE ESTABLISHED

McGill Will Hold Class Through-out Winter.

H. T. FALK, DIRECTOR.

First of a Series of Articles by Professor Caldwell.

Montreal is this winter to have a Bureau of Social Study and Social Training in connection with McGill University and with the other socializing and reforming agencies of the city. It goes without saying that this new move will commend itself at once to all the real friends of reform, and to all who are conversant in any way with the story of the modern social movement in Europe and on this continent.

I shall follow up this first article with others that will tend to indicate the outcome of theory and experience as to social work along different lines. One of the great problems of the moment, for example, is precisely the existence and the activity of this comparatively new person in the social order (or disorder?) that we call the social worker himself—or herself, for the majority of the social workers on this entire continent are (as is generally known) women. The men are all, presumably, too busy with other things—money-making, their various callings, politics, war, etc., to take up social work. And this is the case, although men, of course, have generously given their time and their dollars (their millions) for philanthropy, for education and so on. Things may be different, we say, when the boys come home from the front. We may then see, we hope, an end to the unfortunate opposition between the present wholesale neglect of the common welfare (now attended to by no set of men in particular) and the belated individualism that still devotes time and attention to mere money-making, and to private interests.

Perhaps the best method of getting the readers of the McGill to take an interest in the problem that is before us in our new Montreal department of Social Study and Training, is to indicate the way in which the institution of this new agency has been called for.

It is needless to say that Montreal has been behind no other city of its (Continued on page 3).

BIG TURNOUT AT PRACTICE LAST NIGHT

Good Work Out at the Stadium.

SPLENDID TACKLING SHOWN.

New Men are Showing Up Well Under Coaching of Hughes.

With the first game only five days away, the McGill football team is already beginning to show signs which point to the direction of an Ottawa defeat. The Red and White players, after resting up since Friday because of the inclement weather, turned out in large numbers at the Stadium yesterday afternoon and were put through one of the hardest practices of the season. The players are now in fine condition, and as a result can stand many more hard knocks than during the practices held in the early days of the season. Their play has also improved to a material extent, and the team now shapes up as an aggregation which will fight every minute of the game. There is not a single player on the Red and White outfit who is not ready to give his best efforts to Coach Hughes, even though the latter compliments them in rather sarcastic tones at intervals.

The large majority of the squad turned up at the Stadium at an early hour yesterday afternoon, as most of the players are members of the faculty of Medicine and did not have to attend any lectures or clinics yesterday, because of the Spanish influenza ruling made by Col. Birkett, dean of the faculty. This did not in any way bring the practice to a conclusion before dark, as Hughes kept the boys on the gridiron until after six o'clock. A thorough signal practice was held, at which every man was specifically shown what his duties would be. Some of the many trick plays which are being (Continued on page 2).

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MONTREAL, OCTOBER 8, 1918.

THE SPANISH INFLUENZA.

With the rapid spread of the bugbear Spanish Influenza it becomes more and more apparent that before its progress is stayed things in general will be subjected to more or less interruption.

That the university is being a very considerable sufferer should not close our eyes to the fact that paralysis is threatening industry in the city and district about us to an extent which is becoming alarming.

This fact was fully realized by those prominent in the medical profession and city administration when yesterday afternoon the municipal commissioners decided to take drastic steps to curb the spread of the disease. To this end all theatres and schools have been declared closed and precautions taken in the matter of preventing the unnecessary gathering together of crowds of people.

The university authorities have been quick to realize the seriousness of the situation and it was largely owing to their persistence that the city commissioners were induced to adopt the measures which they have.

Within the university itself the spread of the disease necessitates the observance of certain precautions. No one should carelessly expose himself to the contagion and in cases where the slightest symptom of illness is evidenced immediate care should be taken to combat its advance.

It is a real misfortune that the term's work should be thus interrupted at its very commencement but at the same time such a break coming later in the session would be a much more serious matter from a purely academic point of view.

At any rate the present crisis is one which must be met in the proper way and every one should fulfill his duty in this matter.

Y.W.C.A. PLAN BIBLE STUDY FOR TERM

(Continued from page 1).

By which we live. Every woman owes it to her community, as well as to herself and fellows, to be posted in the problems which are to hold the interest of the public when the conditions of the war-time world have become more settled. In order that we, the undergraduates of a university like McGill may not be among the ignorant ones in this respect, the Y.W.C.A. has decided to invite able lecturers to tell us about the crying needs of such great problems as those presented by the "Feeble-Minded" and the "Juvenile Court." Opportunities such as these offered by the association will be welcomed and appreciated by those anxious to keep in touch with current questions. Broaden your outlook!

Learn from Others—Your Difficulties Are Theirs!

Bible Study is to be the main feature of the purpose of the association this year; for, after all, the purpose of the Y.W.C.A. is not merely for mental instruction or social gaiety, but it has a far nobler aim, that of deepening and developing the inner and spiritual life of the college girl. A splendid plan has been arranged for Bible Study. It was felt that a group of a few girls interested in searching out the same truths and in settling the same difficulties which attack every thinking girl during her college years, guided and helped by an understanding and sympathetic leader, would be the finest method of making it worth a girl's effort to interest herself in Bible Study. There is going to be a special registration day for enrolment in a Bible Study group, and surely every girl will find that one or other group will supply her special need. Let us remember the spirit of the time, and think that it is exceedingly wise for us to think about and discuss the problems which affect our attitude towards religion, toward the Church and towards God. We women of to-day are not having the opportunity of the ladies in khaki of experiencing the great spirit of Brotherhood which recognizes God as the only true source of spiritual blessing. Let us remember that as we gather in little groups of five or six to live right and love right, how to find great comfort in the Bible which ought to mean all of us, but which to some of us means little, that there are little groups of our brothers over there, who are living the religion of the Bible, and loving God as their Father, and Christ as their Lord and Master. Are we, for whom these boys are doing so much, going to shatter their

BIG TURNOUT AT PRACTICE LAST NIGHT

(Continued from page 1).

ing evolved by Coach Hughes are very smart, and should result in big gains when the McGill team meets Ottawa at Lansdowne Park on Saturday afternoon. The workout commenced with kicking practice, which served as a means of warming the men up, as the weather was somewhat chilly for football. Within a few minutes, however, the players were ready for the more severe parts of the work, and the "dummy" was tackled by the squad. This served to give Hughes an opportunity to rectify many errors on the part of players, as a number possessed the bad habit of tackling a man around the waist instead of the legs. Before this was over, however, many had learned better.

After a few minutes of tackling the dummy, Hughes arrived on the scene, and as "Monty" had put the dummy "hors de combat" as the result of a spectacular tackle, it was decided to shift the action back to the playing field. The players were all lined up by Coach Hughes, and Fleck, Laing and Upham were made members of a temporary back division. Two men were sent down to tackle the player receiving the kick, and some sterling tackling was seen. Lifshin, Anderson, Montgomery, Ross, Mathewson, another newcomer, and Wagner showed form, while Notman was slightly off color. The tackling of "Monty" and Dud Ross was splendid, and made the large number of fans who were out think of old times, when McGill had among its members such men as George Laing, Waterous, Seath, Lemay and countless others. That these two players, together with Ross Laing, will be the backbone of the McGill team is assured, as all the other players, with the exception of Lifshin, are inexperienced as far as intercollegiate football is concerned. Lifshin has already secured a good grasp of the Canadian football rules, and should prove a decided acquisition to the team, as well as having a steady influence on some of the younger members. It was stated around the Stadium yesterday that Norman Williamson, who was expected to be on the back division against Ottawa on Saturday next, would not be back at college until October 15, and his absence will undoubtedly be felt by the Red and White aggregation, as during the past

week the back division is Coach Hughes' chief source of worry, and it is feared that McGill will be rather weak in the punting line when McGill faces Ottawa. At this writing, it looks as if McGill back division for Ottawa will be chosen from Ross Laing, Fleck, Gilhooly, Lyall and Leishay. The latter did not turn out yesterday, and as a result nothing was seen of his work. Lyall looks like a good man, but his inexperience is a keen factor. He tackles well, catches in excellent style, punts fair, but is rather lightly weighted. It would not be surprising if he started out on Saturday.

The line is everything desired. The outside wings will probably be occupied by Parkins and Gamble. The latter also failed to show up at the Stadium yesterday. Anderson, who has been playing at outside wing, is good material, but, as in the case of Lyall, he appears to be light. "Dud" Ross and Notman seem to be the probabilities for middle wing. Ross could not be improved upon for the post, while Notman is expected to show his ability within the next few days. He has everything which goes to make a football star, and it appears as if he would be on the line-up on Saturday. At inside wing, Lifshin and Donnelly appear to loom up as the keenest candidates for the positions. Lifshin carries the ball with ability, and handles himself like a real football player. Donnelly also is showing form and is making good. The scrimmage is being contested between Mathewson, Wagner, McDonald, Lally and a couple of others. Mathewson was tried out at centre scrim yesterday, and impressed some of the railbirds. He is a good tackler and keeps his head up all the time.

From a purely personal standpoint, the McGill team for Ottawa should be composed of the men who were mentioned above, with perhaps one or two others who will go along as substitutes in case of injury to players. From reports which have come from Ottawa, the Capital City team is considered to be one of the strongest which has ever represented the city, and a good game should result.

MUSIC LECTURE RECITALS.

It is clear that lecture recitals are going to play a much larger part in musical education than they have in the past, and this is certainly one of the main ways in which the tendency to regard music as a thing apart from all other studies can best be combated. Music in English social life, to take one example, forms an admirable subject for a series of such recitals. How interesting it is that the rota or round called "Sumer Is Icomen In" with a construction and rhythmic grace far in advance of anything known for 200 years—should have been composed in Reading Abbey within a quarter of a century of the signing of Magna Charta! Note, too, how the famous Agincourt song exhibits another characteristic—the national facet—of English medieval life, the music of which makes a fine prelude to the glories of the Elizabethan Age and its great aftermath of the Restoration period. With the establishment of Italian opera in the Eighteenth Century, continental influences began to predominate, until in the last century modern English music has been almost overwhelmed by foreign elements, culminating in that prodigious musical phenomenon, Richard Wagner.

These reflections are in part the result of reading an interesting and thoughtful prospectus of lecture recitals for schools and colleges, on "Musical Illustrations of History and Literature," offered by Mr. Edward Dent and Miss Gladys Moger. In the short introduction it is remarked how little people in general realize that "music is as important a factor in the general history of mankind as poetry, architecture or any other artistic manifestation. Not only have there been moments, as in the French Revolution and in the struggle for Italian unity, when music may be said to have played a definitely political part, but in all periods of history the musical activity of a nation is inseparably bound up with its poetry and its drama, and forms an essential feature of its social life."

The aim then of the lecture recitals in question is to link up the music of various epochs and countries with their general literary and social history. How far, may be asked, is this aim carried out in the synopses of Mr. Dent's lectures and programmes? If the pages of the leaflets be turned until French music and literature is reached, it will be found that this branch of the subject is divided into seven heads, each of which is designed to furnish material for a single lecture. These heads are as follows:

1. The Troubadours and their Music. Secular music of the Middle Ages; troubadours and trouvères; various forms of lyrical poetry; songs and dances; the beginnings of the medieval stage. Illustrations from various sources.

Eighteenth Century. The composers for the clavichord; Couperin and Rameau; Rameau's operas and ballets; Rameau and Diderot. Illustrations from Couperin, Rameau, etc.

4. The Musical Forerunners of the Revolution. The Encyclopedistes; Rousseau and Italian music. Italian views of French music; d'Alembert and Gluck; the Guerre des Bouffons; French comic opera and Beaumarchais' "Mariage de Figaro." Illustrations from Rousseau, Monsigny, Gretry, etc.

5. The Music of the French Revolution. Rousseau and Gossec; Mehul and the romantic movement; Napoleon and his musicians; Cherubini; popular songs of the Revolution; Rouget de l'Isle and the "Marseillaise." Illustrations from Gossec, Mehul, Cherubini, etc.

6. The Romantic Movement in France. The influence of Ossian and Scott; Mehul and Lesueur; Berlioz, Shakespeare and Thomas Moore; Gerard de Nerval and "Faust"; Victor Hugo. Illustrations from Mehul, Lesueur, Berlioz, etc.

7. Modern French Music and Poetry. Berlioz and Theophile Gautier; Cesar Franck and his pupils; religious romanticism; Chausson and Maeterlinck; Debussy and Ravel; Verlaine and Mallarmé. Illustrations from Berlioz, Cesar Franck, Chausson, Faure, Debussy, Ravel, etc.

One admirable feature of the musical illustrations is that it proposes to invite local performers, wherever the lectures are given, to prepare additional musical examples, e.g., string quartet accompaniment to songs, music for string orchestra or choral music. The initiators of these recitals are themselves prepared to bring a string quartet, if desired, but they evidently think that some amount of local effort will give students a closer interest in the works to be performed. Thus they say that for the "lecture on the musical life of the Elizabethan period some madrigals might be sung, or dance music for stringed instruments played; for the lecture on Henry Purcell, an overture, some act tunes, or a choral scene from one of his musical dramas."

Mr. Percy Scholes in his short "Introduction to British Music" has reminded his readers that music is in its origin a folk art. He says that the "history of the symphony may for a century and a half be the story of Vienna and Hamburg, of Paris and London, but long before these skilled and trained composers were born the symphony was a-making in the hands of simple people amidst the mountains and woods of Croatia, on the plains of Lombardy and Picardy, and around the village greens of old England. Before ever sonata form was thought of, its every formal principle was ready, worked out and cast into formula by the unconscious artistry of the folk singer, the folk fiddler, or the piper of the countryside." It would be difficult to produce a more eloquent plea for retaining every form of music as the heritage of the great mass of the people and making it a part of their corporate life. Through their own efforts in artistic expression they will grow to realize the greater beauties of highly finished performances and of more complex musical works. Already it is possible to feel the current setting in this direction, and undertakings like those of Mr. Edward Dent, who is a Fellow of King's College, English critical and historical authorities on music, will do much to hasten the lifting of the tide.

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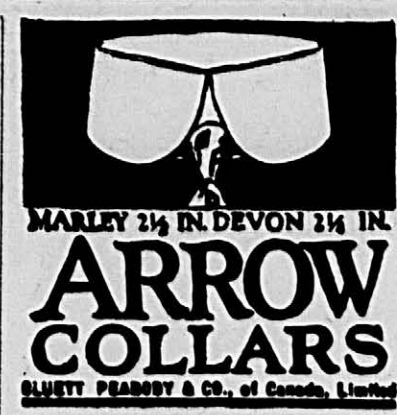
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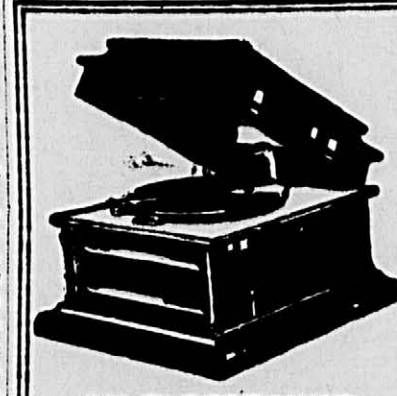
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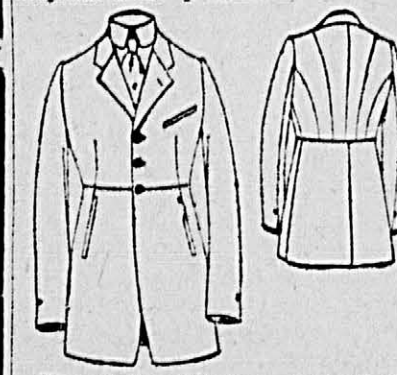
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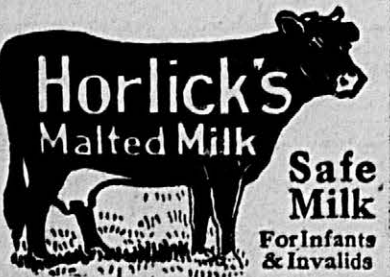
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GERMAN UNPOPULAR

Enrolment in the German classes in the five St. Louis high schools shows a remarkable falling off from the numbers of past years. Records show that many who have completed one term of German, or even one year

required two years of German, have dropped the subject. The total number taking the second-year German is but 58, about one-tenth of the enrolment of last year. No first-year classes have been organized, and it is announced by the Board of Education that all those who wish to drop the study may do so on request. All of those who are continuing the study are doing so in order to obtain the required credits for college entrance and for graduation.



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SOCIAL STUDY BUREAU TO BE ESTABLISHED

(Continued from page 1.)

age, or size, in the work of relief, in the care of the down-trodden, the unfortunate, the sick, the old, the homeless, the young, the various dependents of our modern society. The churches, Catholic and Protestant, have naturally played their part here (as elsewhere), and are still playing it in social service work. Secular agencies so-called, like the Department of Public Health, the Buildings Inspection Department, the Parks and Playgrounds Associations, the Hospitals, the Food Inspection Departments, have also been doing their work. And there are now also at work the various developments of modern philanthropy, like the Bureau of Associated Charities, the Social Settlements, the Royal Edward (for the tuberculosis problem), the Visiting Orders of Nurses, the Shawbridge Boys' Home, the Juvenile Court and so on. I disclaim any attempt at completeness. And we have had our various spasmodic but determined attempts at municipal reform, at competent and responsible city management and so on.

Now what with all this activity, what with the present war needs and the needs of the returning soldiers, there has been an enormous increase in the number of social workers of all kinds—public, private, professional, technical, lay, clerical, and so on. The consequent drain upon the general public, upon the well-disposed, upon the average person has been quite serious. And it is certainly hard, too, to see great institutions like the Montreal Hospital, the Montreal Board of Education, McGill University, and many other highly important concerns like the Bureau of Associated Charities very sadly lacking in funds. And one rarely goes to church for two or three successive Sundays without encountering appeals of one kind or another for schemes that are said to be collapsing, if help be not immediately forthcoming. We often wonder, of course, how much of our money goes to the machinery and the officials and the advertising of many so-called philanthropies, and how much to the real objects of their efforts. How for example are all the monies poured out on tag days really spent? Are they all well spent?

Is it not becoming increasingly easy for some few well-meaning, but possibly uneducated and misled individuals, to get together colonies in their own social sets, and then to come forth with appeals to the public that are rarely properly examined and properly accredited and properly managed? And has the public, or have individuals, a reliable memory of all they do, of all that is done in such connections? Are not many schemes born to flourish for a while and then to be turned over to languishing officials and committees, to underpaid workers, untrained workers. And these last are often prevented by the general complexity of things, and sometimes by modesty and doubts, their own modesty and doubts about their work, from begging for further help—that they and many other sensible people are beginning to think should be a matter of the simple provision of public justice, of legislators and taxpayers.

Would there be, in short, all this suffering and injustice and corruption, all this degradation and degeneration and vice, if the schools, the city departments, the Government, the employers, the churches, the colleges, were all doing their work properly?

And is not a philanthropy of any kind, if we think deeply, a part or a phase of the social problem in general? And how, indeed, can anyone work at this great thing without adequate study and training? Do we allow any unqualified person to tend the sick body of the individual? Or to minister to the mind, or the soul, without adequate preparation? And why should unqualified persons work at the diseases of the body politic?

We must all be aware, for example, that the entire distress and degeneration of our cities is put down by one resolute and interested set of human beings (the workers themselves, the artisans) to what they and the socialists call the evils of the present industrial system. By other earnest people our present degeneration and disorganization are put down to the use, or the abuse, of alcohol, to intemperance. By others from the land. By still others to vice, to immorality, to sexual sin. By others to the imperfect housing of the working classes. By some to the feeble-mindedness of the children of abnormal or diseased parents who ought never, they claim, have been allowed to marry. Many think in this entire connection of the sad want of religion in the masses of our cities, or of the materialistic nationalism of our governments, of the failure of ecclesiastical and dogmatic Christianity. And we are all naturally talking to-day of the apparently aimless struggle for life in view of the increased cost of living and of the ruthless, materialistic, competition of the nations that has brought on the war, we say, and the thousand evils of a militarism that has simply gone mad.

I have written these last two or three question-raising paragraphs for

POSTPONEMENT OF COUNCIL MEETING.

Owing to the impossibility of getting the members together it has been decided to postpone the meeting of the Students' Council until further notice.

the precise purpose of raising the doubt whether a great deal of our tinkering philanthropy (I speak with no disrespect and with no cynicism) can indeed any longer be believed in by the supposedly intelligent men and women of to-day without the thought, or the idea, of the entire renovation and regeneration of our whole social order and of our present social methods. And I for one certainly do not believe that any single philanthropy (the reparation of a slum area for example, or the holidaying off to the country of neglected children) can, or should, be undertaken without the consideration of its relation to the rights and duties of the people in general, to city legislation, city-planning, equitable taxation and so on. Justice, in other words, and not charity is what people want, if charity is to be thought of as the doing spasmodically by some people, for some other people, what these latter ought by a just state to be enabled to do for themselves.

How many grown men, again, to take another example, how many average working men, men who work so on, will themselves frequent church missions or social settlements, in Montreal or anywhere else, if there is any kind of patronizing air about those places, any air of the conferring of supposed benefits by supposed superiors upon supposed inferiors. Very few indeed! But working men will readily patronize and use (even paying their club quota) a Settlement like The Commons in Chicago where there is a large, first-class, weekly, debating club, for the free discussion of all social and political problems, and where the various single schemes of the Settlement are seen in their relation to the city, the country, the shop, the family, the school and so on. I know perfectly well that many working men regard Settlements and churches as interesting enough philanthropies in their way run by well-meaning "up-town" people who know little about the real life of the people, and who do not seriously propose to share it with them, or to change it. I will return to this point, however, in a subsequent article upon Social Settlements merely remarking here that many Settlements in the past have but served to show leisure-class people, and students, how little they really know about the lives of working people. The latter are often morally better, kinder to each other, having more real joys and more real sorrows, than the people, who sometimes think of "uplifting" them—to one-sided perhaps, merely literary, conceptions of education and culture.

The immediate occasion then for the existence in Montreal of a bureau of Social Study and Training, in connection both with McGill and the City, is the presence here (as elsewhere) of an increasing number of social workers who all feel that the reformation of society is a problem which they cannot, any longer, face from the point of view of the many, single, imperfect agencies of the past, from the point of view of the more or less imperfect solutions in which the people themselves do not really believe as a whole. I can prove this statement from even the Montreal's Star report of the annual meeting of the Montreal Charity Organization Society. We ought all to know that Charity Organization is one of the most important movements of modern times, that it is practically the effort to correlate the efforts of all the existing charitable schemes of a city so that there shall be no overlapping, and that every charity case shall go at once to the appropriate relieving agency. I shall return to this great work in my next article as typical of modern philanthropy in general. Almost the first thing said in the last year's report of the C. O. Society is that about the half of the relief cases in the month of April were illness cases, the chief disability being tuberculosis. That is to say, charity workers, so far, simply cannot get on without city hospitals and city doctors and boards of health and so on. These are all matters of modern social justice, of medical attendance in the near future is going to be socialized—doctors becoming public servants, responsible to the community for the health of sections of the community.

Further on in this same C. O. report we are told by Mr. Dexter, one of our most accomplished and competent city workers, that what the modern Charity Organization is aiming at is not the temporary relief of distress but the "furnishing of the community with a body of trained workers in the art of family rehabilitation." But family rehabilitation is obviously a thing that transcends the limits of even the most constructive Charity Organization as such. It is "family rehabilitation" that is so boldly put forward by the greatest sociologists and pathologists and psychologists of to-day as the "one effective and permanent cure" not only for pauperism, but for all sorts of social degeneration and degradation. The family is, we can see,

and we know (the most of us) the seed plot of all the virtues both individual and social. It is society in miniature and there is no person without its influence. The Juvenile Court reformers, for example, are also working through the family, and so are the various home-finding associations that abound all over the states of the American Union. So do the Insanity Commissioners of Scotland and of other countries—in the placing of mild "defectives" in families and family groups, where the various practices of family life (table manners, parlor games and so on) are used to help them back to normality and to effective personality. It is the family idea that has suggested the "cottages" that make up the modern asylum for the insane. The principal of any school who knows his profession also works through the family—for the better understanding and disciplining of his pupils. The church and religion also work in their own high way for the elevation and the "rehabilitation" of family life.

But how can all these workers and all these agencies work effectively at the "rehabilitation" of the family, and of the life of the citizen, without a serious study of the various practices and ideals of mankind in regard to the family in its relation to the social organization as a whole, and without a practical knowledge of the life of the family in the modern city?

A school of Social Study and of organized Social Service has become in short a necessity not only for Charity Organization workers, but for the servants and the students of all philanthropic and ameliorative agencies. And as for the connection of such a school with McGill—I may instance the remark made to me lately at Shawbridge by the new Director of the Boys' Home there, a man of great knowledge and experience in the working of social and reform schemes of all kinds. This new Director told me that one of the first things he looked for in Montreal on coming here from the great life and activity of the United States, was help at McGill in his important work of the building up of society through the reformation of the life of the young offender—in connection, I mean, with the other reconstructive and educative agencies of our city.

Again, during the last two years my colleague, Professor Dale, has had a Saturday morning Social Workers' Conference, a purely voluntary and experimental affair for which he deserves the thanks of the University and of Montreal. Through this conference of men and women from dif-

ferent social centres he has interested people both inside and outside the university in the need of a new kind of knowledge, a new kind of instruction—the outlook of the intelligent social worker of the time. As a professor of Education he found that this constructive knowledge was not being provided by any other single social agency of Montreal—such as the Settlements, the Charity Organization offices, the Y.M.C.A., the Red Cross societies, the Hospitals with their Social Service departments. The teacher of to-morrow too, he found, could not any longer remain ignorant of this new knowledge of the making of citizens.

I have myself, too, for years given to some of my philosophy students (in Moral Philosophy and Applied Ethics) both a theoretical and a practical knowledge of the ethics of social reform and of the methods of social reform, the outlines of Sociology in fact. This work has always been followed with interest by students from the Associated Theological colleges, by some of the heads of the different Y.M.C.A.'s, and by other persons interested in reform or anxious to do something useful with their lives. I can think of one well-known Y.M.C.A. leader (now abroad with the troops) who took his M.A. work along the line of a thorough study of the modern charity problem. All such students along with students in the Political Economy department, and elsewhere, now require more opportunity for such organized, and supervised, study of the city and its problems as will be afforded by the new Director of the School of Social Study and Social Service.

One of the first things that Mr. Falk, the Director of the new school of Social Study and Training, will do will be to take up quarters (with a secretary) in some central portion of the city where he will be in active touch with the different representatives and officials of the various philanthropies and social agencies of Montreal. He will enable such representatives to co-operate with each other so that there will be no overlapping and no waste of effort. He will be able through his knowledge and experience, and through the collection of statistics, the institution of common reference libraries, to place before social workers of all kinds the information and help they best seem to need. He will probably arrange that different head-workers and secretaries to set forth in their own offices and buildings the conclusions to which their work has led them. He will be able to interest and help the many people of the city who are really anxious to do

something permanent and effective in the way of social amelioration, by showing them the most needed things, and how to spend their time and their efforts. Short courses by McGill professors and others will probably be arranged for by him—not necessarily in McGill, but downtown and in the form in which the information will be most useful. And above all things his efforts will be devoted in the main to the training of students who think of devoting their lives or their leisure to social work.

It remains to add in this first article, that McGill through her Principal and her faculties and her Governors has long been thinking about this new need of real social service on the part of the University, in connection with the many willing benefactors and workers of the city, and in connection with the crying need of a reform of our social conditions. We are none of us content with the way in which things seem to have been going to the bad—out of and beyond the control of existing agencies. On the University of today is there devolving more and more the duty of turning out men and women who can contribute not merely to the world of knowledge as such (an imperative enough necessity for any society) as far as it goes, but to the upbuilding and the guiding of the environment and the country in which it finds itself. It is from this environment that it derives its support, and it is this environment that it must seek to serve.

The era following the declaration of Peace is naturally the time for which we are all now preparing. The inspiration of working as we may in this new world that will have cost so much, is about all that the most of us now want for the rest of our lives. Director Falk comes to Montreal after a fine training and experience in England and in Canada. He was recently Secretary of the Social Service Council of Winnipeg, where he accomplished much good work. He recently rendered valuable service at Halifax. He is a nephew of Arnold Toynbee, the founder of Toynbee Hall in London, the parent of all the Social Settlements of England and America. Toynbee, of course, was inspired (like many other prominent Englishmen) to his social conception of life and personality by T. H. Green, the celebrated Oxford Idealist and Professor of Moral Philosophy—a fact that of itself shows the con-

(Continued on page 4).

LOGAN'S Quality Shop

142 PEEL STREET, Above Child's

Just Opened

Those who like to be well dressed will have another opportunity of choice in an entirely new clothing establishment which opened Saturday, The Quality Clothes Shop, 142 Peel Street. This Shop is a little out of the ordinary; in the first place it starts off most auspiciously, on premises in which the goods can be shown off to the highest advantage, being practically the best daylight and night-lit shop in the City of Montreal, and located, as it is, over Child's Restaurants, i central for everyone to get at.

What makes the Quality Clothes Shop a little different from all others is the fact that there are not only many styles of cloth in the stock, but both suits and overcoats are made of the very newest goods, of the very latest patterns and designs. The show-room is over two thousand square feet, besides the large making-room of the same area at the back. There is practically nothing in the clothing line that cannot be secured in this store. A special feature is that garments will be made to order at the same price as those ready for service.

The idea of this Shop is a joint one of Mr. Donald Logan, who, for over twenty years, has been in the service of manufacturing high-grade clothes, and this is the idea that he and his son "Bobby" (who is now overseas), have had a shop where a man can get clothes made of good material, in the latest style and at a reasonable price or otherwise, to give a Dollar's value for a Dollar received. Mr. Logan selects all his own stock, and all the manufacturing is done under his own personal supervision and with both his and his son's friends, the new firm of Donald and Bobby Logan, under the name of the Quality Clothes Shop, should do a big business with those in Montreal who like to be well dressed.

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NOTICES

Meeting of Sci. '20.

There will be a class meeting of Sci. '20, this afternoon at five o'clock in Room 37. The business to come before this meeting is the election of three representatives to the annual board and the appointment of a Daily representative.

It is necessary that more be present at this meeting than at the last one. As several days' notice has been given of this meeting, there should be a full attendance.

Arts '20 Meeting.

There will be a meeting of Arts '20 at four o'clock this afternoon in the Smoking Room of the Arts building. Representatives will be elected to the Annual board.

Arts Undergrad. Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Arts Undergraduate Society on Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 12 noon in Room 5, Arts Building. Important business re finances, telephone, etc., will come up for discussion so it is hoped that all Arts men will be present.

Social Study.

The following interesting article, contributed by Prof. W. Caldwell, Ph. D., head of the Department of Philosophy at McGill, to a Montreal weekly paper gives a clear idea of the work to be undertaken in connection with the new course established at the college this year by H. T. Fralk.

SOCIAL STUDY BUREAU TO BE ESTABLISHED.

(Continued from page 3).
nition of the social movement in Britain with the universities. I shall speak of this last consideration in a subsequent article.

It is a welcome sign of the times that our French fellow-citizens have recently set on foot, through Laval and the new Loyola School of Sociology, a department of Social Study and Social Service similar to our McGill enterprise. It begins its work this winter, and like McGill contemplates a two-year's diploma course, fitting men and women for positions as social workers. It is to be hoped and believed that both schools will work in harmony and in common effort for this city and for Canada. In a Gazette article (last July) on the magnificent pamphlet of M. Ferdinand Roy of Quebec and Laval, forecasting the ultimate, triumphant, attitude of French Canada in the war, I expressed the idea that we French and English would soon be compelled into common action in regard to the social problem of Canada to-day — with the incoming thousands who care nothing about our religious and racial differences in the past. I am not one of those who think that the coming social era, or the coming social work of all the countries after the war, can dispense for a moment, either in theory or in practice, with the work of the existing churches—along, of course, with the work of the various free religious movements of to-day. Our own McGill school has been largely helped to its present social study proposals, by the united demands of the united help of the Montreal Associated Theological Colleges. I hope that the time will soon come when the so-called Catholic and Protestant churches (McGill, of course, is neither Catholic nor Protestant, nor anti-Catholic nor anti-Protestant) will work together for social purposes with the great third section of our present population, the Jewish community. Surely the great prophetic conception of social righteousness can unite us all. Of one thing, anyhow, we may be assured. The great public of Britain and America is not going to break up the indissoluble spiritual communion that has existed on the battlefields between all the churches and all the free fighters for freedom.

The McGill Social Study and Social Service School will certainly seek to work in co-operation with all the religious-social, and all the free social, all the Reconstructive work, of every description. There is a great era ahead of us if we go to work wisely.

W. CALDWELL.

CANADIAN WHEAT.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, estimates that by the close of navigation 100,000,000 bushels of wheat will have gone forward for export, and that 40,000,000 more will remain available for overseas shipments, out of the entire crop of its prairie provinces. It is stated that 400 cars a day of American wheat has, during the past two months, been proceeding to seaboard from the Georgian Bay by the Canadian rail route.

FRESHMEN RECEPTIONS.

In view of the prevailing epidemic of Spanish Influenza it has been considered advisable to postpone the Y.M.C.A. Freshmen Receptions which were to be held to-night and Wednesday evening. As yet no definite date can be set for the holding of these functions, but further announcement will be made.

ATTENTION! JUNIOR YEARS.

The Junior Years of R.V.C. Arts, Science, Medicine and Law must elect their representatives to the Annual Board immediately.

Three representatives each from R. V. C., Arts, Science, and Medicine and two from Law are to be chosen.

A meeting of the Annual Board will be held on Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock in the R.V.C. Faculty Room.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM ARTS '20 MAN

His Battalion Cleaned up in All Sports.

TAKES COURSE IN GUNNERY.

Expects Soon to Have Real Targets to Practice on.

The following letter has been received from Erle Martin, who was a student in Arts '20 last year. Martin went over with the tank battalion, together with several other McGill men last spring and is now training in England before proceeding to France:

Dear

Received your letter the other day and believe me it was very welcome for letters here are few and far between. Well how in h— have you been putting in time since I left the city of ye goode old college days. I bet you have been having a whale of a time with the rest of the boys.

For my part, I have been having a "jake" time so far, but there could be a little more eats. It was fierce the stuff we had handed to us tonight. If you could guess the ingredients you could have it all. When the orderly officer came in he asked "How's the supper, boys?" With one accord we shouted "rotten." He said he would send in a complaint, but that did not give us any more to eat at that meal.

We had a swell trip across the briny deep and were not bothered at all by the tin fishes. It lasted about twenty days so by the end of that time the first Can. Tanks began to look upon the old Cassandra as a second home. I was not sick a minute, but it would have made a horse laugh to see Greaves feeding the fish. He was sick for two or three days.

After landing we were about six weeks at the segregation camp a Frensham Pond, then we came here, that is about the first of this month. While at Frensham we cleaned up in all sports and brought away two beautiful pennants as souvenirs of the clean-up. It was a walk-over at baseball, boxing, running sports, tug-of-war, etc.

From there, yours truly had a six days leave; two days of it were spent in London and the rest in Edinburgh. The latter is a lovely place, but I did not see as much of it as I would have liked for most of the time I was eating and sleeping. Boy! it was great once more to creep into a feather bed. However, I managed to get to see the Zoo, Holyrood Palace, the Castle, the Forth Bridge and Portobello Beach. In London I visited the Tower and the Abbey and also went to the Gaiety. The Mission in Montreal has nothing on it at all. The show was "going up" and take it from me it was great.

This camp has it over Frensham by miles. There are very comfortable huts which are electrically lighted, showers, and all other modern conveniences. The old tanks are all here in force and they are certainly very awkward looking, but you ought to see them travel. I will not learn to drive them for three weeks yet, but it is going to be "jake."

At present I am taking a course in gunnery with still three weeks to go. The gun is the Hotchkiss machine gun, 300 mark, but I finish it this week, then a two weeks course on six pounders follow. It is very interesting work and in five or six months I will have real targets to practise on. The training is a long one as there are so many courses, viz., gas, camouflage, pigeon, gun, six-pounder, revolver, tank, etc.

I guess this is enough for now so will draw to a close, hoping to be remembered to the boys.

Yours old classmate,

E. C. MARTIN.

P.S.—If you get a chance send a "Daily" once in a while.

FRESHMEN! SOPHIS!

The Presidents of the Sophomore and Freshmen years are requested to meet with the President of the McGill Athletic Association in the board room at the Union at four o'clock this afternoon. It is important that every President be present.

Signed—

A. L. WALSH,
Pres. McGill A.A.A.

R. V. C. NOTES

Athletic Association.

There will be an important meeting of the R.V.C. Athletic Association at one o'clock to-day, in the common room. Everyone please make an effort to be there.

1920.

There will be an important meeting of R.V.C. '20, in the common room, on Wednesday, Oct. 9th, at one o'clock. Business: the election of the Annual Board.

First Year.

There will be a meeting of the First Year in Room 105, directly after History, on Wednesday, Oct. 9th. Every member should attend this meeting. The business will be to elect all the officers of the First Year for this session.

Recluses R.V.C.

8 a.m.—Breakfast—interest of patient keen.

10 a.m.—Just noticed a crack in the ceiling near the hot water pipe.

12 a.m.—Wonder how the last occupant of my cell hung pictures so as to perpetrate all those tack holes.

2 p.m.—Lunch—second revival of interest.

4 p.m.—Must have made a mistake. Feel sure lunch hasn't been brought yet.

6 p.m.—Find I did have lunch. Supper just arrived.

8 p.m.—Poor things outside seem to be working. Should be sensible like us.

10 p.m.—Wonder if — sleepy — good night.

GAYETY BURLESQUE

2.15 — TO-DAY — 8.15
Billy Watson & His Beef Trust

LOEW'S

Another big week at

WM. FARNUM in "Riders of the Purple Sage"

AM-Star Vaudeville Show

FRIEND and DOWNING

Vincent Kelly — "Sherman was Wrong" — Geo. & May May Le

Ferry — Knight & Sawville.

Continuous 1-11. Afternoon, 10c.

15c, Night, 15c-25c; Sat., Sun.

and Hols., Night Prices Prevail.

SOMETHING NEW! Vincent

Kelly, the Man with the Mega-

phone Voice, will sing from the

top of the Windsor Hotel at 3 and

8 p.m. on Tuesday to aid the

Khaki Club and the Municipal

Chapter of the I.O.G.E. Be there,

and help the boys who gave up

EVERYTHING for you.

WILL BUILD GARDEN CITY.

London, England—The Portsmouth Town Council has decided to acquire 500 acres of land on Portersdown Hill, just beyond the borough boundaries for the building of a garden city after the war. A scheme for clearing the slum areas of the town is also in preparation.

CASE

When this noon you go to lunch,
Save some sugar for the bunch
That we've sent over to fight our fight,
We'll whip the Kaiser or else—Good Night!



Society Brand High

A BUSY vacation it has been for Canada's youth. Browned and hardy, he now returns from the farm, war-garden or factory, conscious that he has helped to no little extent in the fight for freedom. Now comes again the call of books and laboratory, and with it the necessity of new, well-tailored clothes and furnishings. We have special ideas for our student patrons at quality prices.

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IMPERIAL

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW.

LILA LEE

BRITISH WAR NEWS. BURTON HOLMES' TRAVEL PICTURE.

CANADA'S WORK FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

PATHE NEWS OF TOPICAL EVENTS.

MUTT & CARTOON COMEDY.

BARITONE.

Special Performances To-day in aid of the Catholic Army War Fund,
under the Auspices of Knights of Columbus. Afternoon, 15c and 25c;
Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.

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